

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 131.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LINEN SHIRTS  
FOR SUMMER.

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER  
UNDERCLOTHING.

VERY THIN SUMMER SOCKS.

FRESH LEMONS.

LIGHT BRACES.

SUMMER SCARFS AND TIES.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS  
IN NEW DESIGNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [290]

## Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th.....Tls. 940,553.95  
May, 1882. [442]

DIRECTORS:  
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq.  
G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distri-  
buted among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND .....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [457]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [457]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON  
AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE,  
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery  
of the late Mr. E. CHASSEL'S

SODA WATER FACTORY

I am now prepared to execute the largest orders  
for every description of Aerated Waters with  
promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

1 S GUARANTEE D.

Consumers should try those carefully

Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be ad-  
dressed to the Factory.

ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,  
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [458]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions from the MORTGAGEE  
Mr. J. M. GUEDES will Sell by Public  
Auction, on

FRIDAY,  
the 30th of June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,  
A VALUABLE PIECE of GROUND measuring  
on the North East 39 feet 6 inches, on the  
South West 39 feet 6 inches, on the North  
West 46 feet 7 inches, and on the South  
East 46 feet 6 inches, and Registered in the  
LAND OFFICE as Section B of Sub-  
section No. 1 of Section C of INLAND  
LOT No. 52, together with the SUB-  
STANTIAL HOUSE known as tenement  
No. 11C, Cochrane Street, thereon.

The Premises are held from the Crown for the  
residue of the term of 75 years and for the  
further term of 924 years, at the apportioned  
annual rental of \$8, and will be sold sub-  
ject to the existing tenancies and lettings  
thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
or to

BRETERON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [460]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from the SECOND MORTGAGEE to Sell by  
Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 1st day of July, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the  
Premises

Subject to an INVENTORY of MORTGAGE dated  
the 22nd day of September, 1879, for the sum  
of \$50,000, and interest due thereon.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, Registered in the  
LAND OFFICE as MARINE LOT No. 65. Together with the 4 SUBSTANTIALLY  
BUILT HOUSES known as the Blue Buildings,  
and 4 Large Granite GODOWNS on the  
Praya, with 17 HOUSES in Queen's  
Road, East.

Monthly Rental for the above Houses \$1,025.

The Premises are held for the residue of the  
term of 68 years created by a Crown Lease  
dated the 4th day of July, 1861.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
or to

BRETERON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [442]

## Intimations.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOQUADDY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS  
COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambrie Costumes,  
Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk  
Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.  
Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer  
Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord  
for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian  
Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Necessities, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO  
A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS  
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPOT FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS  
OF NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,  
CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,  
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,  
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE

S. B. LEWIS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

To be Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR  
"MARINE HOUSE,"  
WEST SIDE.

These Apartments have a Comprador's Room  
and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.  
Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS,

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

TO LET.

N. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.  
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.  
Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [74]

TO LET;

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

PARSEE VILLA  
WITH  
GARDENE,  
ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to

C. L. GORHAM,

Pacific Mail Office.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1882. [357]

TO LET,

THE COMMODOUS HOUSE,  
WITH  
LARGE COMPOUND  
AND  
A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,  
No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS  
lately occupied by the  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
ENTRANCE FROM PRAYA.

Immediate Possession.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,

31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1882. [266]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDING  
COMPANY,

31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C.,

LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co.,

PROPRIETORS,

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1882.

## Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY  
OF THE FOLLOWING

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.  
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.  
GLASS STOPPIED GLOVE BOTTLES,  
T O N G A.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP  
OF HYDROPHOSPHITES.

VALENTIN'S MEAT-JUICE.  
SAVORY AND MOORE'S  
PEPTONISED MEAT.

VASELINE SOAP.

ROBARE'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.  
NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.

VINT-SANTE.

A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING  
HYDROPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
GENERAL CHEMISTS  
AND  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG. [43]

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the *Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige us by once communicating with the Manager.

MARRIAGE.  
On the 21st June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. C. M. Vassan, Thomas Mather, Esq., and others, Mr. Edward Young, younger son of the late Captain Wilfred Gaze, of Camborne, Cornwall, DEATH.

On Sunday, the 23rd June, suddenly, at Beaconsfield, Mrs. Smith, Chief Accountant, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, aged 45 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1882.

LAST week's advices from the north brought us the satisfactory intelligence that a British Treaty has been concluded with Corea. It would seem that the English Admiral has followed close at the heels of the American Commodore, and has succeeded in opening the "Forbidden land" to British trade and enterprise. No details of the Treaty have yet been made public, and therefore we are thrown back on conjecture as to what has actually taken place, and whether it is a preliminary one or not. Shanghai advises that Sir Thomas Wan, one of the Secretaries of Legation, to Corea, with another complete Treaty. This would rather indicate that the one concluded by Admiral WILLES is only a preliminary one, and certainly other considerations justify this conclusion. It is generally understood that it requires special powers to conclude a Treaty. But whatever authority Admiral WILLES had must presumably have been received by telegraph, which is a novelty in itself. It would, moreover, be very exceptional for a naval officer to be employed in the matter, especially one who is without previous diplomatic training or experience. Probably little importance is now attached by the English Government to the opening of Corea. We are not surprised at this, as Japanese investigations during recent years have clearly shown that the condition and resources of the country have been very much exaggerated. From the report of the mission of Admiral WILLES, we gather that the Admiral carried through the matter in what may be described as a "slapdash" sailor style. The British Consul at Kobe, Mr. Astor, who is well versed in the Corean language, had been appointed interpreter to the Mission; but the Admiral, after waiting about a week, became impatient, and signed a Treaty, it is said, identical with that made by Commodore SHURELD. We have no reason to doubt the accuracy of our information, and we think it may be safely assumed that the two Treaties are identical in terms. It is, indeed, difficult to see how they could be otherwise, considering that the Admiral was without a proper interpreter, and would necessarily find it difficult to carry on any kind of negotiations. This is certainly Treaty-making made easy, but

without reliable particulars we abstain from further comments on this hurried diplomatic venture, only remarking that it seems to have been conducted on the somewhat novel, and surely premature assumption that in a matter of this kind the interests of one country may be taken to be identical with those of another.

The Corean officials are said to have been most civil and courteous, and apparently ready to make a Treaty with any Foreign power, that is, if the standard Treaty provided to be accepted as a basis. The French and Russian Admirals have gone on to Japan, and will probably follow suit in due time. The German Minister has returned from Shanghai to Peking, but it is rumoured that Mr. VON BRANDT sees no occasion for such hasty action. Perhaps, therefore, we may expect that a more mature treaty will be forthcoming from the enlightened representative of the German Empire. Although we deprecate the founding of sanguine expectations on the opening of Corea, we confess that the prospects are certainly promising for the gradual development of a considerable trade in British manufactured goods, especially Cottons. The Coreans are a well clothed race, perhaps even more so than the Chinese, so that there is a good prospect for our Manchester industries; and, considering the climate, we may reasonably hope that it will not be long before the Coreans fully appreciate the woollen manufactures of Great Britain. Therefore, in recording our satisfaction at the opening of Corea, we must congratulate our Home manufacturers on the immediate prospect opening to them in these two important staples.

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 24th June, 1882.  
EGYPT.

Troops are constructing earthworks along the const. The Conference sits in secret.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward by mail closing at Singapore at 1 and 3 p.m., to-day.

WE learn through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, that the Company's new steamer *Hannay* has arrived at Port Said. She will go through the Canal, to-morrow.

INFORMATION reached here to-day, says the Shanghai *Courier* of the 17th inst., from Hankow that the second crop of tea had commenced to arrive, and that three chaps had been opened up prior to the evening of the 14th.

THE ANNAMITE steamer *Lee Tai* undocked at Aberdeen, and the Chinese revenue cruiser *Lunchi* at Sam-shui-po this morning. The Canton steamer *Kinkiang* was docked at Kowloon on Saturday night, and will probably undock to-morrow evening.

WE note the arrival from Yokohama, per steamship *Tanats*, of H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa, cousin to the Mikado of Japan. His Imperial Highness, who is the special Ambassador appointed by the Japanese Government to represent the Mikado at the coronation of the Czar of Russia, is accompanied by a numerous suite. Prince Arisugawa is a prominent member of the Daikyuan, or Supreme Council of State. We understand that the Prince will be the guest of His Excellency the Administrator at Government House until the departure of the French mail.

DURING the last twenty-four hours, observes the *Mercury* of the 17th inst., we have had an almost incessant and very heavy down-pour of rain; the fall was especially very heavy from eight to twelve o'clock last night. This was particularly unfortunate for Signor Chiarini, as the performance last night had to be postponed. The ground was so much damaged by the rain that the afternoon performance which was to have taken place to-day had also to be postponed; and there will be no performance to-night. The Cricket Match and the Yacht Club race were also postponed on account of the bad weather.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Ningpo to the Shanghai *Mercury*, on the 17th instant:—"A gunboat is really wanted here. The U.S. Consul would be mighty glad of one. Lee and MacKenzie have been removed to the British jail. Fuller has been defying the U.S. Consul all the afternoon. At 3.30 he bolted down the bunch with an immense crowd after him. He wouldn't go to the British jail, and there was no holding him at the U.S. jail, which was only a big room. Fuller was armed and ready to fight, but at 3.33 he was caught and put in irons. Lee and MacKenzie had a terrible scuffle with Fuller last night in the jail. Things are serious, but if we had a gunboat here, we should have none of this commotion."

WE learn from Yokohama that Senator Graça, Governor of Macao, with the members of the embassy, will return by the steamship *Oceanic*, expected here about July 4th. During his stay in Japan His Excellency has been the guest of the Japanese Government, so that the greater portion of the \$25,000, set aside to defray the expenses of the Ambassador and his suite, should be returned to the almost empty coffers of poor Macao. It was at one time rumoured that Senator Graça would pay Shanghai a visit before returning home; however, that idea would appear to have been abandoned. We hear that the influential Portuguese residents here, are arranging to give His Excellency a royal reception on his return from the "Land of the Rising Sun."

THE steamer *Lusitania* arrived here, says the *Courier* of the 17th, this morning from Swatow. She struck an unknown rock near Video, one of the islands constituting the Fisherman's Group, and carried away her fore foot. She immediately proceeded to Tungkiau dock, to undergo the necessary repairs.

ACCORDING to the Shanghai *Courier*, the steamer *Russia*, with tea, left Hankow on the morning of the 14th, but had not proceeded far down the river before she was compelled to anchor, some of her machinery, it is presumed, having broken down. The *Kuang-ko* left her at anchor when she passed down the same night.

SAYS the *Mercury* of the 17th, H.M.S. *Sheldrake* arrived here to-day from Corea, and brought as passengers Mr. W. D. Spence, H.M.S.'s Consul at Ichang, and suite. Mr. Spence came down from Ichang last Sunday, and stopped only three hours in Shanghai before going on board the *Sheldrake*. As soon as the *Sheldrake* had left, a telegram arrived commanding her, as the treaty was already signed. Mr. Spence paid a visit to Corea two years ago with H.R.H. the Duke of Genoa.

REFERRING to the Ningpo assault case, particulars of which we published the other day, the *Mercury* says:—We regret that our information, from a correspondent in Ningpo, as published in last night's paper, was incorrect in respect to the Austrian subject who was in company with the three American junks. We were informed that the Austrian belonged to the *Xun-Hsing*, but this is not the case, and we gladly make the correction. The captain of the Chinese gunboat was reported a little better when the *Kiang-ko* left. We understand that the foreign community generally are not in danger. We hear at the same time that it was the naval captain who committed the offence referred to.

WE are credibly informed that the adherents of *Macauense* are vowed vengeance against us, because, in reply to a query from that estimable and highly cultured print as to our reasons for comparing the Holy City to ancient Sodom, we expressed the belief that Macao did not contain the number of righteous men which, we are told, would have saved Sodom from destruction. Our contemporary rather coarsely asked us and also its readers, the other day, whether we were ignorant or wicked. We may be both; but we plead guilty to neither. We are, however,—at any rate, so far as the righteousness of Macao is concerned—perfectly sincere and fearlessly honest.

Macao is rotten to the core, solely owing to the faults of her government. The corruption of the place is notorious. Who can dispute that the Macaenses, when away from their native place, display many praiseworthy, even noble qualities? Is it not a fact that there are hundreds of natives of Macao in this Colony, and at the Coast Ports, holding positions of trust, earning an honorable and independent livelihood, and making themselves respected as merchants, clerks, artisans, &c.? Under a free and enlightened Government, Portuguese colonists make model citizens; they are peaceful, orderly and in every way attentive to their civil duties. The energetic class decline to stay in Macao; the stifling political atmosphere of the place is unbearable to men whose ideas of freedom and progress are in accordance with the advanced age we live in. We fancy that in Macao it must always be a case of evil communications corrupting good manners. We intend paying a visit to the Holy City one of these days, when we shall not fail to give the fire-eaters of *Macauense* due notice of our arrival.

THE only difference between the working people East and the working people on this coast on the question of Chinese immigration, observes the *Morning Call*, is the difference in the degree of exposure. The Pacific Coast stands between the people of the East and the Chinese invaders, and consequently bears the shock of the onset. It was some time before our Eastern friends could believe that a fight was in progress, so remote were they from the scene of the conflict. But the echoes of the contest have reached their ears at last, and now there is no lack of sympathy.

Ten thousand thoughtful, hard-working American citizens assembled in Philadelphia, and, according to the *Times*, the spirit pervading it was much the same as that prevailing in San Francisco. The mottoes of a procession interpret correctly the sentiments of the people, and these, in the Philadelphia meeting, were pithy and to the point. There does not seem to have been any party in the meeting, but the presumption is fair, that when the day to vote comes round again, the bulk of those present will vote with the party which makes the best record on the Chinese question.

If the Republican Party goes to pieces on that issue, it will be the fault of its leaders. The rank and file are true to the principles of reasonable protection to American labor. If the leaders of the Republican Party are not true to their principles, it is time for them to go. That party came into power as the representative of the dignity of work. It came in on the bold declaration that there was an irrepressible conflict between the "forbidden land" to British trade and enterprise. No details of the Treaty have been made public, and therefore we cannot say exactly what it is.

WE note the arrival from Yokohama, per steamship *Tanats*, of H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa, cousin to the Mikado of Japan. His Imperial Highness, who is the special Ambassador appointed by the Japanese Government to represent the Mikado at the coronation of the Czar of Russia, is accompanied by a numerous suite. Prince Arisugawa is a prominent member of the Daikyuan, or Supreme Council of State. We understand that the Prince will be the guest of His Excellency the Administrator at Government House until the departure of the French mail.

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IT is notified in the *Gazette* that the Queen's Executive empowering Mr. Leon Desjardin to act as Consul for France at Hongkong, received Her Majesty's signature on the 17th day of May, 1882.

THE Regulations, and forms of applications for admission to the Great International Fisheries Exhibition, which it is proposed to hold in London next year, are published by request of the Earl of Kimberley, in the Government *Gazette* of Saturday last.

ABOUT noon yesterday, a shoemaker named Wong Asing, fell off the roof of the house No. 23, Tank Lane on to the street below, being instantly killed. His head was badly broken by the fall. The deceased, who was not very well in health, was in the habit of going on the roof, through a trap-door leading from the house, for fresh air, but it is not known, so far as we can ascertain, how he actually fell off. The roof is a sloping one. The body was sent to the Civil Hospital to await an inquest, which has been ordered for to-morrow afternoon.

WE were certainly prepared to see the *Stirling Castle* put all previous records, from Shanghai to London, in the shade, and we stated in our issue of Saturday last that the passage from the Tungsha Lightship to Gravesend had actually been made inside thirty days, which we believe to be far and away the quickest passage hitherto recorded. In this morning's issue of the *Daily Press* the following attracts our attention:

"Telegraphic information has been received here that the new season's teas per *Stirling Castle* were selling in London on the 22nd instant. The steamer left Hankow at noon on the 28th May." Our contemporary, is correct the passage from Hankow to London, presuming that the *Stirling Castle* arrived at Gravesend about noon on the 21st, which is a very fair inference, occupied exactly 24 days. Lengthy comment on the inaccuracy of the *Daily Press* would be superfluous. Can it be that our morning contemporary is the enthusiast, of whom we have heard so much, who backed the *Stirling Castle* to get home in 25 days? It really looks like it.

SAYS the Denver *Tribune*:—Mr. August F. Schmidt of this city, who has spent many years of his life on the Southern Coast, tells a remarkable story of one of his adventures while out hunting one day in the swamps of Southern Louisiana. Having tramped for many hours through the bogs without finding game which he sought, he seated himself upon a log to take a rest before turning his steps homeward. A few minutes after he was seated he looked upon the ground around him and was startled by the appearance of a large alligator, which was lying upon its belly only a few feet distant with its mouth wide open and its eyes closed. At first impulse he sprang to his feet and started to change his resting place to a safer distance. But he observed that the animal remained motionless, as though he had not observed his sudden movement. Mr. Schmidt says he at once surmised that the alligator must be asleep, and resolved to have some fun with him. After beating about the bushes in order to reassure himself that the animal was really unconscious, he stealthily crept up by the side of the immense jaws and poured a horn full of powder into his mouth. Then taking a number of percussion caps from his box, he placed them in opposite positions on the ends of his teeth. And the alligator continued to doze with his mouth wide open. "Then," said Mr. Schmidt, "I walked to his other end, and after preparing myself for emergency I just stuck a pin in his tail. Instantly the great jaws went down with a crash, which was followed by an explosion and a flash of fire, and from the volume of smoke which enveloped the head, I saw pieces of flesh and jawbone flying about among the trees. The great body first recoiled from the terrible force and then bounded forward against a tree. Then it floundered about in the most terrific convulsions, beating down small saplings and tearing up the ground. Thus it continued for a quarter of an hour, and then, at last, it became still. Then there was one lash of the tail, a quiver through the frame, and my alligator was dead."

THERE is a report, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says, that the leave of the army is to be cut down to sixty days per annum. Such a measure, continues our contemporary, would be received with dismay, and we do not know of any step which would cause more discontent. British officers never grudge any amount of work if that work tends to promote the efficiency of the service. They do, however, object to a time-honored privilege being withdrawn from them without any valid reason. They are in the habit of saying that the right system of giving leave is first of all to insist on duty being thoroughly done and then to allow as many as can be spared to go away. It would be difficult to prove that they are wrong in their ideas on the subject, and certainly the most efficient and happy regiments have been those of which the commanding officers have acted on this principle. Moreover, as the British officer is very badly paid, he naturally expects some compensating privileges, and of these the most cherished is a reasonable amount of leave. The so-called army reforms say that officers should devote more time than at present to the study of their profession and the instruction of their men. We agree with regard to the first part of this assertion, and consider that no officer who is inefficient and ignorant should be allowed any leave at all. As to the second part, very absurd ideas prevail. Because German officers drill recruits, it is maintained that English officers should do likewise. It would be impossible, however, even if it were desired, that English officers should turn into drill-instructors, for recruits come in by drifts—not as in the German army, by masses—and it would be impossible to drill British recruits otherwise than regimentally. Another argument against a systematic cutting-down of leave is, that it would render the army distasteful to gentlemen, and would cause their places to be taken by members of the lower middle-classes, who, as a rule, are not popular with the men, and have no such status in the profession as that which the possession of a good name gives.

WE have received from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh a copy of "The Typhoons of the Chinese Seas in the year 1881" by Marc Dechevrens, S. J. Director of the Zi-ka-wei Observatory. After careful study we will review this most useful publication. We note that M. Dechevrens finds occasion to come down with sledge hammer force on the pretentious ignorance, and vulgar levity of our evening contemporary the *China Mail*, with relation to the threatened typhoon of the 29th of June last. We will let M. Dechevrens tell his own story:—

A Telegram sent from Manila to Hongkong on June 29th 11. 10 a.m. was unaccountably belated and was not received before July 2d: it gave notice of a violent Typhoon having passed over Manila the day before and of its running towards the West-north-west. The course indicated was wrong. But on considering the true track of the Typhoon and particularly its situation on July 2d, when the telegram was received, one may well wonder at the levity of the Hongkong paper *China Mail* in commenting upon it:—

"The weather here is anything but typhoonish in its character. In the first place, the wind is blowing free from the S.W.—what is to be paid particular attention to is not what wind is blowing, but how it gradually varies."—Then there

have been heavy falls of rain, and thunder has been heard frequently and loudly the whole day long. No typhoon gun has been fired—most reliable indication indeed!—Those interested in the shipping at the present moment in harbour do not appear to have paid much attention to the warning, as no such precautions appear to have been taken as are readily enough made when there is any reason to believe that there is a storm of any moment brewing. We may have a big blow to-night



